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BY ELI D. AKE.

VOI IIAAT Society

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

NUMBER 18

## THE BEST TEST of beer I is what people do about it; not what somebody says. And what the people actually DO is to buy Budweiser. Americans have a reputation for sensing character; and once they prove it they'll stand without hitching. That's why they're standing by BUDWEISER today—they have proven the Budweiser-character for pre-emipent purity and quality. Budweiser sales are the highest in the world, yet the Budweiser-price-at-the-brewery is also the highest. If we ever permitted Budweiser to lose in quality, it would

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But we won't; therefore it can't. Budweiser is its own best test.

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OUR LEADER IS FRESH FRUIT. BRICK BUILDING, M. NICHOLS, Prop'r.

### State-Wide Prohibition.

Gov. Hadley's Position.

In a letter written to Walter S. Dickey, May 13, 1908, Gov. Hadley tersely defined his position on Statewide Prohibition and among other things said: "I am not in favor of state-wide

the cause of temperance or good government would be subserved by the adoption of such an amendment in this state. Missouri is an empire in itself, not only in geographical extent in the magnitude and diversity of its re-sources and industries, but also in the marked difference in the habits, customs and conditions in the life of the people in the different sections of the country. All of these circumstances, in my opinion, emphasize the difficulty of undertaking to establish and enforce in the entire state a system of laws affecting the personal habits of the people, and interfering with what many regard as their rights of

personal liberty.

Under our present system of laws, the people of the several counties and cities have the right to adopt prohibition therein. I not only believe in the fairness of this legislation, but also believe that such amendments should from time to time be adopted to those local option laws as will result in the future restriction and suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic."

Stone Against It.

(From the Republic Oct. 1st.) Senator Stone, who was in St. ington Boulevard, when told that liquor traffic Louis yesterday was asked for his opinion on the Prohibition amend-taken a decided stand on the liquor ple favor it. ment and said:

"I think the amendment will be defeated by a decisive majority. I expect to see a majority of the the counties voting against the counties the majority given by the counties them, I do not think we are ready to prohibition rule works. Voting for it, so that the vote as it for it yet. I shall vote the prohibition rule works. On the other hand, do you will come to St. Louis, Kansas bition ticket, but I favor local opinion to the prohibition rule works. will come to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph will be pretty evenly balanced and those three cities will give a large majority

grave concern, and aside from the question of dealing justly with men who have invested on the faith of our long-declared public policy, and of dealing justly with the thousands employed by these considerations, and looking at the subject solely from the standpoint prohibition. I do not believe that of morality, sobriety and good the cause of temperance or good order, I would resist a proposition to force prohibition upon a com-munity opposed to it. The Democratic party has always opposed blue laws and sumptuary legisla-tion, and I am a Democrat."

Views of Churchmen.

Montgomery, Mo., Sept. 30, '10. Before departing from St. Louis to-day, Bishop Tuttle of the Episcopal Church gave out the follow-ing interview for publication:

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. I think local self-government is an American principle.

State-wide Prohibition violates and local option supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to statewide prohibition and in The Rule That Won's Work favor of local option."

In addition to his office of Bishop of Missouri, Bishop Tuttle has for several years been presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. This office which is determined by

If you are that kind of a man, seniority in the House of Bishops,

he will hold until his death. "I side with Bishop Tuttle," de-clared the Rev. J. W. McKittrick, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Sarah Street and Washington Boulevard, when told that the Episcopal clergyman had System-a majority of their peo-

question. tion, I do not think we are ready an unjust thing. That's one way

against it.

"I feel quite sure the amendment will be defeated this year,
and I hope it will end the struggle
in this State. But it may not.

"I the Rev. Dr. Sameth. "I am opposed to prohibition in all its
forms, state-wide and national.
But I would not fight against local
option because I believe each comoption because I believe each comoption because I believe the right to should the country want to

taken by the Catholic Church, and as such, indorsed by all its clergy: "The Catholic Church believes and teaches: (1) That temperance is a virtue—temperance in all things—in eating, drinking, talk-ing and in all the activities of life. (2) That total abstinence from all

ST. LOUIS,

U. S. A.

If state-wide prohibition passes, the increase in the rate of taxes levied upon all kinds of property, including farm lands, business property, homes, the savings of the people in banks, etc., would immediately increase more than forty per cent. Conservatively stated, it means that for every dollar's state tax a citizen pays at the present time, he would have to pay \$1.40 if the Prohibition Amendment passes.

It will wipe out plants which are now interested in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Missouri, which have a combined value of \$140,000,000. Why destroy these vast properties when the Inter-State Commerce Law will permit liquor to be shipped in by the train 'oads from other states?

It would wipe out at one fell blow a pay-roll of \$9,000,000 to wage earners now employed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in this state. This money supports 195,000 people. Are they not entitled to passing considera-

During 1906 the cities and counties of Missouri received over \$3, 000,000 from saloon licenses, which money was applied to build roads and bridges and otherwise paying the expense of municipal and county governments.

Last year the brewers and distillers of Missouri bought, approximately \$25,000,000 worth of corn. amendment and this great market will be destroyed. A sordid argument, you say? Be that as it may, there is nothing like looking at all sides of a great public question.

Both Ways. The fair man stands for the square

we want a word with you on the matter of State-Wide Prohibition.

Would you think it fair to give "I am strongly in favor of local the large cities in Missouri the option," declared the Rev. Dr. S. power to vote saloons upon your the large cities in Missouri the expect to see a majority of the J. Niccolls, pastor of the Second country regardless of your protest counties vote for the amendment, but I expect to see the majority in the counties voting against it offset the voting

> On the other hand, do you think tion as the most satisfactory way of settling the liquor problem."
>
> "Prohibition is a fraud," said the Rev. Dr. Samuel Sale, of the Temple Shaare Emeth. "I am opposed to prohibition in all its forms, state-wide and national.
>
> But I would not fight against local.
>
> If the other hand, do you think it fair for your county to vote the saloon out of the large cities regardless of their protest in the matter? You have the power and may do that very unjust thing. That's the other way the prohibition rule doesn't work.

If the large cities have no power option because I believe each community should have the right to legislate according to its own needs. I shall vote and use my needs. I shall vote and use

You believe in the majority rule that's why your county is "wet" -that's why your county is "wet" or "dry"-majority of the people are ruling. When Missouri votes on the "wet" and "dry" proposition, November 8th, should not the majority rule? Of course it should, say you, and so say we all, but it may not. If the state gives a "dry" majority, all the state will be "dry," a majority ruling—that's one way the prohibition rule works. But if the state votes "wet," all the state will not be "wet." a majority not ruling—that's one way the prohibition rule works. But if the state votes "wet," all the state will not be "wet." a majority not ruling be "wet," a majority not ruling-

that's the other way the prohibition rule doesn't work.

A "wet' majority of 100,000 will not make one additional foot of "wet" territory in Missouri, of "wet" territory in Missouri, while a "dry" majority of one vote will make all of the "wet" territory "dry." In other words, the prohibition majority rule does not work both ways. Is this a square deal? Is it fair and right? If a majority can make all the state "dry" why should not a majority make all the state "wet?"

Who will answer?

Who will answer?
Your county has home rule—
you have dealt with the liquor trafic without outside Interferencethat is American and Democratic. But why should not the large cities have home rule, too, and be permitted to deal with the liqbe permitted to deal with the liq-uor question as seemeth best to them, without outside interference? You don't want the cities to gov-ern you in this matter; why should you want to govern the cities?

Don't you think that if your county is permitted to be "wet" or "dry" as it may elect, that the cities should have the same right! Isn't that fair? Isn't the Home Rule a square deal for ities and country alike?

If you think the prohibition rule should be made to work both ways, vote against the prohibition amendment.

If you think a majority should rule vote against the prohibition amendment.

If you believe in Home Rule ote against the prohibition

intoxicating liquors is commendate able and advisable for those who are liable to drink too much. (3) It believes in advising the individual not to drink rather than to prohibit him by law."

A "wet" vote is a vote to leave the country "dry" as it now is, and to leave the cities "wet" as they now are. Isn't that the fair way to settle the matter—doing unto the cities as you would have unto the cities as you would have the cities do unto the country, making the Home Rule work both

THINK IT OVER.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS AL-WAYS MAKE GOOD.

In view of the fact that the Missouri Republicans made the campaign of 1908 largely upon State Treasurer Jacob Gmelleh, a comparison of his record with that of Judge James Cowgill, the present Democratic state treasurer, is timely.

During Treasurer Gmelich's four-year term he collected and turned into the state treasury interest aggregating \$289,477.00, or an average of \$6,030 per month. Treasurer Cowgill in the 20 months he has been in office has collected and paid into the treasury \$157,350.48, or \$7,867 per month, a monthly balance in favor of the Demoeratic official of \$1,837-more than \$60 per day.

Treasurer Gmelich's contracts with the financial institutions for the safe-keeping of the state funds for four years averaged 2.9914 per cent on daily bal-Judge Cowgill succeeded ances. in making four-year contracts that averaged 3.2034 per cent on daily balances, a 10 per cent increase in favor of the Democratic official.

Here is Gmelich's interest record by years: 1905 .....\$76,018.81

1906 ..... 77,266,97 ..... 80,748.92 

Total for 4 years .. \$289,477.49 Here is Cowgill's record for one year and eight months:

Total, 20 months \$157,350.48

Judge Cowgill has collected more interest for the first 20 months of his administration than Gmelich did for the entire first two years of his administration. The fact must be borne in mind, too, that included in the money handled by Gmelich

during the first three years of By The Most Popular Man his administration was the sum of \$475,198.13, received April S, 1905, from the United States African government, and held until September, 1907, when it was apportioned and paid to the several counties in the state, by act of the general assembly.

During the 1908 campaign the Globe-Democrat printed column after column about the interest collected by Gmelich, and his record, at the suggestion of Hadley, was incorporated in the Republican party platform two years ago. Neither the Globe-Democrat nor Hadley have said anything about the interest record of State Treasurer Cowgill.

Democratic officials always

REGISTER office for job work.

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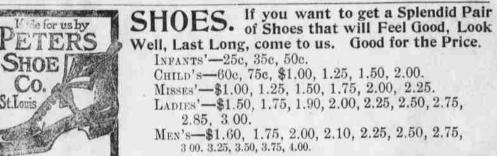
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# CORSETS.

We have the EXCLUSIVE SALE in Ironton of the



Underwear. INFANTS' WOOL SHIRTS-25C. "American Beauty" CHILD'S U. SUITS-250, 500. CHILD'S SHIRTS OR DRAWERS -20c, 25c, 85c. Misses' Vests or Pants-25c,

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Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special ex-

ecution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Mis-"Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. souri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff.
Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless at the relation and to the use of J. N. Lewis, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and John W. Usher, Dr. B. H. Zwart, Albert J. Zwart, Mrs. Rene M. Reese, Joseph A.

Zwart, John B. Pratt, the unknown heirs and devisees of John B Pratt, deceased, E. M. Donoho, the unknown heirs and devisees of E. M. Donoho, deceased, John I. Marshall. Sheriff Iron County, Missouri, trustee, Jeff Rains, A. Buford, the unknown heirs and devisees of A.

Buford, deceased, defendants, bearing date September 22a, 1910, and returnable to the October term, 1910, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in iron county. Big bargains in Clothing at Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The south half of lot 3, of the northwest quarter, and the north half of lot 3, of the northwest quarter, all in section 18, town-ship 33, north, range 3 east,—situate in Iron County, Missouri

And I will, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at the east front door of the courthouse in the City of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the after-noon of that day, and during the session of the irenti court, sell, at public ven-due; all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for eash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN I. MARSHALL, Sheriff Iron county, Mo.

NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS.

Estate of Frederick Rodach Deceased. Notice is Hereby Given, That Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Rodach, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 26th day of September, 1910, by the Probate Judge of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said Estate are required to exhibit them to me, and present them for allowance to the Probate Court within one year after date of said Letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited and presented as aforesaid within two years from the date of this pubication, they shall be forever barred.
LOUISE RODACH,

This 6th day of October, 1910.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, and to me the undersigned aberiff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of J. N. Lewis, collector of the revenue of Iron County, Missouri, intiff, and against

E. W. Graves, Fidelity Title and Trust Company, a Corporation, Trustee, suc-ceeding Charles E. Speer, surviving Trus-

tee under the will of William K. Nimick, deceased; James J. Donnell, surviving Trustee of the estate of Alexander Nimick and others, formerly partners as Nimick and Company; Robert R. Singer and Harriet I. Singer, his wife; George Sing-er, Laura T. S. Richardson, formerly Laura T. S. Singer and Charles A. Richardson, her husband: George Singer, Trustee for Mary E. Allderdice, formerly Mary E. Singer, wife of Winslow Allderdice; Mary Brunot, widow of H. J. Brunot, deceased; Hilary B. Brunot and Ann Elizabeth Brunot, his wife; Mary Caroline Klingen-smith, formerly Mary Caroline Brunot, widow of Dr. I. P. Klingensmith; Hilary S. Brunot; Sarah Louise Brunot; Felix R. Brunot and Gertrude Brunot, his wife; Melusina B. Barclay, formerly Melusina B. Brunot, and Joseph K. Barclay, her husband; and John B. Brunot and Alice T. Brunot, his wife; and James T. Bru-not, a minor, defendants.

not, a minor, defendants, defendants, bearing date September 22, 1910, and returnable to the October term, 1910, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron County, Missou-ri, as the property of said defendants, de-scribed as follows, to wit: The east half of section thirteen, township

thirty-one, range four east, and the southwest quarter of section thirteen, township thirty-one, range four east; also the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of sec-tion twelve, township thirty-one, range four east; also the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the outheast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and all the south-west quarter—all in section twenty-four, township thirty-one, range four east; also, lot one of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter—all in section two, township thirty, range three east; also the west half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter-all in section twelve, ship thirty, range three east; all of the above described land being situated in Iron County, Missouri.

Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1910, at the east front door of the courtho the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property. of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said

execution and costs.

JOHN I. MARSHALL, Sheriff Iron County, Mo.

DR. F. W. TRAUERNICHT

### DENTIST

Office in the Academy of Music Building, Main Street.

SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT